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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/677,011	09/30/2003	Andrew R. Ferlitsch	10237.34	7263
65400	7590	09/14/2010		
KIRTON & MCCONKIE 1800 EAGLE GATE TOWER / 60 EAST SOUTH TEMPLE P.O. BOX 45120 SALT LAKE CITY, UT 84145-0120			EXAMINER HUNTSINGER, PETER K	
			ART UNIT 2625	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 09/14/2010	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/677,011

Applicant(s)

FERLITSCH, ANDREW R.

Examiner

Peter K. Huntsinger

Art Unit

2625

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 April 2010.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-15 and 18-20 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1,2,5-15 and 18-20 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) ☐ Notice of Draftperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB-08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) ☐ Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

Continued Examination Under 37 CFR 1.114

1. A request for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, including the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e), was filed in this application after final rejection. Since this application is eligible for continued examination under 37 CFR 1.114, and the fee set forth in 37 CFR 1.17(e) has been timely paid, the finality of the previous Office action has been withdrawn pursuant to 37 CFR 1.114. Applicant's submission filed on 4/23/10 has been entered.

Response to Arguments

2. Applicant's arguments with respect to claims 1, 2, 5-15 and 18-20 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 101

3. 35 U.S.C. 101 reads as follows:

Whoever invents or discovers any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, may obtain a patent therefor, subject to the conditions and requirements of this title.

4. Claims 14, 15 and 18-20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 101 because the claimed invention is directed to non-statutory subject matter.

Claims 14, 15 and 18-20 are directed to data structures embodied on a computer readable medium. The broadest reasonable interpretation of a claim drawn to a computer readable medium includes forms of non-transitory tangible media and transitory propagating signals *per se* in view of the ordinary and customary meaning of

computer readable media. *See Subject Matter Eligibility of Computer Readable Medium*, Jan. 26, 2010. The Applicant's specification does not limit computer-readable medium to non-transitory embodiments, and therefore claims 14, 15 and 18-20 are non-statutory. The Examiner suggests amending the claims to include "non-transitory computer readable medium" or similar language.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

5. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

6. Claims 1, 2, 9-15, 19 and 20 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frolik Patent 6,982,804 in view of Scheidig Patent 6,603,565 and Baehr Patent 5,644,685.

Referring to **claims 1 and 14**, Frolik '804 discloses in a printing environment, a method for specifying application specific printing requirements for an arbitrary printing device, the method comprising:

providing a printing device having a plurality of default device setting sets (col. 2, lines 18-26, printer settings);

configuring one of the default device setting sets by selectively associating an application specific name with one of:

(i) a standard default setting set;

(ii) an application specific default setting (col. 2, lines 3-10, user-selected sets are associated with the application or globally associated with the computer system);

identifying which of the default device setting sets are to be used in executing a particular print job based on a characteristic (block 349 of Fig. 6, col. 9, lines 22-34, checks for application specific printer settings); and

Frolik '804 does not disclose expressly preparing the print job using the default device setting set at the printer

Scheidig '565 discloses having a plurality of default device setting sets stored in memory of the printing device (col. 3, lines 51-67, 1-2, printer includes control panel which stores plurality of setup data sets [see Fig. 2] comprising control data);

identifying at the printing device which of the default device setting sets are to be used in executing a particular print job (col. 5, lines 61-67, the corresponding data matching the new printer language is loaded into the main memory of the device); and

executing the print job at the printing device using the identified default device setting set without further pre-printing-device preparation of print data of the print job regardless of the default print setting set selected (col. 6, lines 1-10, print job is printed using the mode-dependent data settings).

At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to store printer settings in the memory of the printer. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the printer to have faster access to the printer settings to increase retrieval speed and shorten access time.

Frolik '804 does not disclose expressly identifying settings to be used in executing a print job based on a job name, user name, account code, or a department code.

Baehr '685 discloses identifying settings to be used in executing a print job based on a characteristic selected from the group consisting of: (i) a job name; (ii) a user name; (iii) an account code; and (iv) a department code (col. 4, lines 35-41, if the user name or identifier in the banner information matches a user name or identifier stored in a buffer memory of the printer, then there is a pattern match and the printer output pages are delivered to the tray corresponding to the matched user name or identifier).

.At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to identify printer settings based on a username. The motivation for doing so would have been to create greater efficiency in the printing of documents. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Scheidig '565 and Baehr '685 with Frolik '804 to obtain the invention as specified in claims 1 and 14.

Referring to **claims 2 and 15**, Frolik '804 discloses wherein the plurality of default device setting sets comprise:

- (i) a factory default setting set;
- (ii) the standard default setting set; and
- (iii) the application specific default setting set (col. 5, lines 6-16, default preferences).

Referring to **claims 9 and 19**, Frolik '804 discloses associating an application specific name with the application specific default setting to create a named default setting (col. 2, lines 3-10, user-selected sets are associated with the application); and allowing the standard default setting set to be unchanged (col. 7, lines 50-55, user need not change the global printer settings).

Referring to **claims 10 and 20**, Frolik '804 discloses configuring the print job based on the named default setting; and modifying the named default setting by a job specific setting (block 343, col. 9, lines 14-21, document specific printer settings).

Referring to **claim 11**, Frolik '804 discloses a printing device comprising: a plurality of default device setting sets (col. 2, lines 18-26, printer settings) wherein the default device setting sets are configured by selectively associating an application specific name with one of (i) a standard default setting set and (ii) an application specific default setting (col. 2, lines 3-10, user-selected sets are associated with the application or globally associated with the computer system), and wherein one of the default device setting sets is selected based on a characteristic of a particular print job and used in executing the particular print job (block 349 of Fig. 6, col. 9, lines 22-34, checks for application specific printer settings).

Frolik '804 does not disclose expressly preparing the print job using the default device setting set at the printer

Scheidig '565 discloses having a plurality of default device setting sets stored in memory of the printing device (col. 3, lines 51-67, 1-2, printer includes control panel which stores plurality of setup data sets [see Fig. 2] comprising control data); and

wherein one of the default device setting sets is selected and loaded at run-time by the printing device and used at the printing device in executing the particular print job without further pre-printing-device preparation of the print data regardless of the default device setting set used (col. 6, lines 1-10, setup data set is loaded in the main memory and the print job is printed using the mode-dependent data settings).

At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to store printer settings in the memory of the printer. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the printer to have faster access to the printer settings to increase retrieval speed and shorten access time.

Frolik '804 does not disclose expressly identifying settings to be used in executing a print job based on a job name, user name, account code, or a department code.

Baehr '685 discloses identifying settings to be used in executing a print job based on a characteristic selected from the group consisting of: (i) a user name; (ii) an account code; and (iii) a department code (col. 4, lines 35-41, if the user name or identifier in the banner information matches a user name or identifier stored in a buffer memory of the printer, then there is a pattern match and the printer output pages are delivered to the tray corresponding to the matched user name or identifier).

.At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to identify printer settings based on a username. The motivation for doing so would have been to create greater efficiency in the printing of documents. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Scheidig '565 and Baehr '685 with Frolik '804 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 11.

Referring to **claim 12**, Frolik '804 discloses wherein the plurality of default device setting sets comprise:

- (i) a factory default setting set;
- (ii) the standard default setting set; and
- (iii) the application specific default setting set (col. 5, lines 6-16, default preferences).

Referring to **claim 13**, Frolik '804 discloses wherein the print job is one of:

- (i) a fax job;
- (ii) a scan job;
- (iii) a copy job; and
- (iv) a document management job (col. 2, lines 27-31, document retrieval).

7. Claims 5, 6 and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frolik Patent 6,982,804, Scheidig Patent 6,603,565 and Baehr Patent 5,644,685 as applied to claims 1 and 14 above, in further view of Cartier Patent 6,111,654.

Referring to **claims 5 and 18**, Frolik '804 discloses configuring the default device setting set, but does not disclose expressly configuring one of the default device setting sets using a pseudo print job.

Cartier '654 discloses configuring a device setting using a pseudo print job and wherein the pseudo print job includes one or more commands that instruct the printing device to change and store in the memory of the printing device a setting of the default device setting set being configured (col. 8, lines 16-40, a user may modify a printer setting through a P JL command [i.e. a print job language command without print job data]).

At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to configure a printer setting using a P JL command. The motivation for doing so would have been to utilize a widely used high level printer language that can query or modify the value of certain printer settings. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Cartier '654 with Frolik '804 to obtain the invention as specified in claims 5 and 18.

Referring to **claim 6**, Cartier '654 discloses wherein the one or more commands comprises a print job language DEFAULT command (col. 8, lines 16-40, P JL command modifies the font priority print setting).

8. Claim 7 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frolik Patent 6,982,804, Scheidig Patent 6,603,565 and Baehr Patent 5,644,685 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of Taniguchi Patent 5,999,707.

Referring to **claim 7**, Frolik '804 discloses utilization of the application specific default setting, but does not disclose expressly an authentication procedure.

Taniguchi '707 discloses an authentication procedure (\$609 of Fig. 6, col. 7, lines 21-23, user inputs password).

At the time of the invention, it would have obvious to a person of ordinary skill in the art to perform an authentication procedure. The motivation for doing so would have been to allow the user to keep desired information secret. Therefore, it would have been obvious to combine Taniguchi '707 with Frolik '804 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 7.

9. Claim 8 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Frolik Patent 6,982,804, Scheidig Patent 6,603,565 and Baehr Patent 5,644,685 as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of admitted prior art.

Referring to **claim 8**, Frolik '804 discloses the application specific default setting but does not disclose expressly using a flag to prevent the application specific default setting from being changed.

Official Notice is taken that it is well known and obvious at the time of the invention to utilize a flag to prevent information from being changed (See MPEP 2144.03).

The motivation for doing so would have been to prevent unintentionally changing information. Therefore it would have been obvious to combine well known prior art with Frolik '804 to obtain the invention as specified in claim 8.

Conclusion

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Peter K. Huntsinger whose telephone number is (571)272-7435. The examiner can normally be reached on 9-5.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, David Moore can be reached on (571)-272-7437. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/Peter K. Huntsinger/
Examiner, Art Unit 2625

/David K Moore/
Supervisory Patent Examiner, Art Unit 2625